

President Would Permit Manufacture of Beer and Wines But Would Put Ban On Whiskey

SUFFRAGISTS TO USE VIOLENCE

PRESIDENT IS FOR MODIFIED DRY MEASURE DURING WAR

Reluctant to Have Question Passed Upon Now, He Suggests Permitting Beer and Wine, With Whisky Banned.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.
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President Wilson today courageously took the initiative in the liquor controversy and suggested a solution that he hopes will mean the prompt passage of the food Administration bill so vital to this country and our allies across the seas. He thinks that if any prohibition at all is enacted it should not include beer and light wines, but only whisky.

The President summoned Senator Martin of Virginia, the Democratic leader, to learn the status of the food bill. He had been told that the introduction of the prohibition question might delay passage a month or more. Mr. Wilson, however, was not only apprehensive of the adverse effects of delay at a time when food prices are soaring, but he feared too, the consequences to the economic life of the nation of a sudden disturbance of one of its largest industries.

Mr. Wilson's hope has been that the Senate would recognize the possible embarrassments that might come from the abrupt change to so many millions of workmen by depriving them of beer, and that the whole question might be deferred until a scientific investigation of the use of grain in relation to the food supply might be completed. But while the President isn't expressing any opinion on the ethical merits of the prohibition question, he does think it would be a mistake to permit the manufacture of wines while beer is tabooed. Already the dispatches from Bayonne, N. J., tell of strikes in factories there because of the prospect that beer is to be taken from the workmen by Congress.

Suddenly to ask the workmen of the country, most of whom drink moderately of beer, to give up something to which they have been accustomed day in and day out is to breed a discontent the consequences of which may be very serious to the nation. And in time of war governments do not take chances. They err on the side of conservatism and military safety. Mr. Wilson doesn't want to be responsible for that discontent in our factories. He hopes that in the national interest the leaders of the prohibition movement will see the merit of caution.

From the point of view of strategy, the prohibitionists are not playing their game well. It has been a principle with them heretofore to effect changes gradually. Even in the District of Columbia, which goes dry in November, they consented to the im-

Two Things You Should Be Thinking About

On the back page of The Times today we gladly print an able argument by Theodore W. Noyes, editor of the Washington Star, for the right of the people of the District of Columbia to vote.

Read also on our editorial page "The Conscience of a City," by Mr. David Lawrence, and remember when you have finished it that the city of Washington has furnished more than its quota of men for the army in every war in which the United States has been engaged. Shall this be an exception?

President Proves Detective Ability In Watch Search

President Wilson's taste for detective stories came in handy when he found Senator Borah's watch, which the Senator had lost during a ride in Rock Creek Park.

Borah missed his watch. He started back along a bridge path to look for it, and met the President and Mrs. Wilson. Borah and the President dismounted and looked about for the timepiece. It didn't appear.

"Are you sure it didn't drop inside your riding breeches?" asked the President.

Borah took off one of his riding boots. It had.

"Wear it on your wrist, and you won't lose it again," said the President.

BAKERS DENY 5-CENT LOAF IS POSSIBLE

Emphatic denial of the report accredited to the National Association of Bakers that bread would be reduced to the old 5-cent-a-loaf price was made today by Robert L. Corby, of the Corby Baking Company, who is a member of the war emergency council of the baking industry.

"The report is absolutely false," said Mr. Corby today when called over long distance telephone at New York, where he is conferring with other members of the bakers' war council and taking measures to correct the erroneous impression regarding the 5-cent loaf.

No Immediate Prospect.

"I cannot imagine how it came to be published. It is absolutely absurd to talk of return to the 5-cent loaf with the price of wheat where it is now, and anyone who knows anything of present conditions knows that there is no prospect of bringing the price down in the immediate future to a point where a 5-cent loaf will be possible. Mr. Hoover knows that as well as the bakers do, and I am sure he never authorized the issuance of any statement to the effect that the bakers would return to a 5-cent loaf."

Even under present conditions the bakers are losing money. During May more than 700 merchant bakers in the United States went into bankruptcy.

Mr. Corby stated that members of the bakers' war emergency council called at Mr. Hoover's office Monday, and had a conference with him regarding measures of economy which the bakers could take with a view to conserving the wheat supply and preventing waste in bread.

Trying to Reduce Wastes.

The bakers of the country, Mr. Corby said, are making a sincere effort to prevent waste and reduce expenses, and that they have been placed in a most embarrassing position by the publication of the statements that they had agreed to return to the 5-cent loaf.

"No such statement was ever authorized by any member of the bakers' war emergency council," Mr. Corby said.

HAIG STRIKES HEAVY BLOW ALONG FRONT OF ONE MILE

Captures Forward Positions on 2,000-Yard Front and Gains Whole Objective—Battling Hard for Coal City.

LONDON, June 29.—South and southwest of Oppy today Field Marshal Haig struck a sudden and tremendous blow at the German lines, capturing the enemy's forward positions over a front of 2,000 yards and gaining the whole objective sought.

The victory was reported in the field marshal's official statement today.

Today's official statement of the British war office says:

"Early last night we attacked and captured the enemy's forward position on a front of about 2,000 yards south and west of Oppy. The whole of our objective was gained and a number of prisoners and machine guns were taken by us."

Continue to Gain.

"Our troops continue to gain ground on a wide front south of the Souchez river, and have entered Avion."

"A further number of prisoners and six machine guns have been captured in this area."

"A hostile raiding party was repulsed during the night north of Charley. We successfully raided the enemy's trenches southeast of Looe."

The sudden stroke at Oppy is another example of Haig's plan of keeping the enemy guessing by surprise attacks in force. There had been very little fighting around Oppy for weeks. In the last few days seemingly the British have concentrated all their force for the encircling drive around Lens. The Germans probably likewise have been hurriedly massing reserves to defend this coal city.

In this city the commander-in-chief apparently picked one of the vital points in the switch line which connects Drocourt with the so-called Siegfried section of the Hindenburg line for a smashing blow.

Making Fast Progress.

Avion was reported yesterday to have been taken by the Canadians. It is a suburb of Lens, lying a little below the Souchez river. "The continued gains," on a "wide front" in this section mentioned by Field Marshal Haig on this front mean fast progress of the British grip around Lens.

(For war news summary see Page 4.)

U. S. AMBULANCE UNIT CITED FOR BRAVERY

Mentioned for Evacuating Wounded Under Heavy Fire.

PARIS, June 29.—Section 13, of the American ambulance corps, was formally cited in the orders of the day today "for great courage and self-possession on May 25, when it evacuated wounded under heavy fire."

"In this instance," the report continued, "the commander, Sub-Lieut. R. O. Docanacel, was gravely wounded, and Drivers T. G. Cassidy, of Chicago, and J. L. Thompson, of Indianapolis, were both wounded."

In the same orders of the day Powell Fenton, of Philadelphia, an American ambulance in section three, received his second individual citation for "repairing his car in the face of a heavy bombardment about Monastir in May."

DUMA DECLINES TO QUIT.

PETROGRAD, June 29.—The Duma formally refused the request of a number of elements in Russia that it dissolve, on the ground that it was superseded as a representative body by various congresses, such as those of the workmen, soldiers, and peasants.

Navy Officer Who Was Killed by Bomb



LIEUT. LUTHER WELSH.

CREEL CENSORSHIP POWERS ASSAILED BY CABINET CHIEFS

A show-down by the heads of the State, War, and Navy Departments and George Creel, and the committee on public information, to establish just who's who in war censorship, is scheduled for the next forty-eight hours.

Publication of cable dispatches announcing the arrival of Pershing's army on French soil, under the O. K. of the committee on public information and against the wishes of Secretary Baker and Major General Tasker H. Bliss, acting chief of staff of the army, created the issue.

Meanwhile, there is considerable talk in Congress of an official investigation of the committee on public information to determine just what functions it is exercising in the absence of censorship laws, and particularly to inquire into the necessity for expending large sums in salaries of the executive and reportorial staff, which includes, besides Mr. Creel, Ida Tarbell, Wallace Irwin and a number of others.

Baker Shows Displeasure.

Immediately after publication of the news of the Pershing army's arrival, in the afternoon papers of Wednesday, Secretary Baker announced that hereafter all questions relating to the usability of War Department news would be referred to Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, War Department censor, and not to the committee on public information, which claimed the right to exercise powers of censorship.

E. G. Sisson, head of the commit-

We regret that pressure on our columns, due to the kindness of merchants, has compelled us to omit advertisements offered for this edition.

THE TIMES.

WILSON SELECTS C. J. SMYTH FOR DISTRICT BENCH

Constantine J. Smyth, an attorney of Omaha, Neb., today was nominated by President Wilson as a member of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, to succeed Chief Justice Seth Shepard, retired.

The Court of Appeals is the highest body in the District judiciary and contains three members, the incumbents now being Justice Charles H. Robb and Justice Josiah A. Van Orsdel. Chief Justice Shepard retired last April, having reached the age of seventy years.

Mr. Smyth is a native of Ireland. He was born at Cavin, December 4, 1859, and came with his parents to America, eleven years later. He entered Creighton University, at Omaha, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of Master of Arts.

Practiced in Omaha.

He later studied law and was admitted in 1885 to the Omaha bar, where he has continued to practice his profession. He is a member of the firm of Smyth, Smith & Schall. He was a captain in the Creighton guards of the State militia, and in 1887 was elected a representative in the Nebraska legislature. He was chairman of the Democratic State committee in 1890.

Mr. Smyth was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1904. In 1908 he was a candidate for the seat of governor. He is a member of the Nebraska State Bar Association and a Knight of Columbia.

PEACE TACTICS A FAILURE; NOW TO TRY TERROR

The suffrage legions of the National Woman's Party threw peaceful methods to the winds today and served notice on the Wilson Administration that they would adopt any means possible to force the issue of votes for women.

At a breakfast at suffrage headquarters given in honor of the six White House pickets who were released from the District jail this morning, nearly a dozen militant speakers declared that peaceful methods have proved futile and that patience in the fight for votes had ceased to be a virtue.

Have Been Extremely Patient.

"We have been patient for four generations," said Miss Mabel Vernon, of Nevada, leader of the jailed pickets, "and it has not won the fight. We must now choose more effective weapons."

It was clearly indicated that the fight against the Administration's stand on suffrage will be centered upon the President.

Due For Awakening.

Declaring the President is due for "a great awakening," Mrs. Mary Winsor, of Philadelphia, an official of the Pennsylvania Limited Equal Franchise League, declared the President can no longer "give suffrage a stone when it asks for bread."

"It seems to me," she declared, "that Mr. Wilson is perhaps less of a deceiver than he is self-deceiving. The trouble with our President is psychological. I hesitate to use even that word which he has used so often, as it seems to be an unpardonable offense to quote him."

Confuses Words With Deeds.

"Mr. Wilson confuses words with deeds. I think that is the whole trouble. When he says a thing three times he actually believes it to be true, without going any further. When he has told us over and over again that this country stands for the fullest measure of liberty and democracy and freedom, he honestly believes that these things really exist. If the President really believes that these empty words are going to impress the women of the United States he is due for a great awakening. He has said things, and said them in a different way the next time, and has retraced his steps so that the people of America no longer understand what he is talking about."

Extremely Subtle.

"This," she continued, "is because Mr. Wilson is so extremely subtle and goes in so many different directions at the same time and is a master of all those wonderful phrases. It remains to us to see how widely dispersed his words are from the facts."

The entire list of speakers practically echoed the statement of policy as laid down by the Philadelphia suffragette. The breakfast, originally planned as a welcome-home to the six suffrage prisoners in the District jail, turned into a statement of future intention almost with the opening words of the toastmistress, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Lewis demanded a new suffrage warfare that would ask for the vote "in a manner that cannot be disregarded."

"We are here," she said, "to wage the bravest of our colleagues and to thank them for having performed this service—the highest service and finest service that has been given to the cause of women in these latter days."

Have Expressed Protest.

"These women have expressed for all women their protest against disfranchisement. Unjust at any time, it is doubly so now. It is absolutely intolerable, now that the burden of war has been put upon us and we have been asked for untold sacrifices."

"The Government cannot possibly refuse our demand for political representation if we continue to demand it. If we ask it in the manner

TALK OF DEMOCRACY WELCOMED IN BERLIN

"Through the Russian revolution and the entry of America into the war, Germany has been placed in a position from which it can free itself only by a great effort."

This startling admission was made in the German Socialist organ Vorwaerts, according to State Department advices today.